

MITCHELL'S BIG HARBOUR PLANS

All Rail Communication Is Proposed Through New Tubes.

TO DEEPEN THE KILLS

Pleads With Congressmen for \$500,000 to Remove Reef.

CITY AFTER WATERFRONT

Terminal Projects Will Cost Millions and Will Bring More Commerce Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mayor Mitchell of New York appeared before the committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House today to urge the appropriation by Congress of \$500,000 for the removal of Coenties reef from the East River.

The Mayor said that under his administration the New York city government would adopt some form of an agreement with the New York Central railroad for the development of its rail facilities which will result in the establishment of marine terminals on the west side of Manhattan Island from the Battery north.

In addition, he said, a plan ultimately will be adopted for the acquisition by the city of the whole waterfront under provisions which will make this terminal system self-supporting. He described another project for connecting by tunnels under the Hudson River the terminals of the projected New York Central extension with lines running to the Jersey meadows.

"The danger and menace of that route is so great that it is practically impossible, and the tugboat or barge captain would prefer to go around by the Battery if this improvement is not made. It is proposed to deepen the Harlem kills eighteen feet and to straighten the channel of the Ship Canal very close to its mouth at the Hudson River and thus provide a straight and simple passage from the Bronx to the East River.

"All these barges will have to go all the way down the Hudson River and around the Battery through waters now already tremendously congested with traffic, and the result will be to send down through the Harlem River into the very vortex of Hell Gate.

"The danger and menace of that route is so great that it is practically impossible, and the tugboat or barge captain would prefer to go around by the Battery if this improvement is not made. It is proposed to deepen the Harlem kills eighteen feet and to straighten the channel of the Ship Canal very close to its mouth at the Hudson River and thus provide a straight and simple passage from the Bronx to the East River.

"That would mean an enormous commercial saving. That shorter passage would mean the opening of the waterfront of the Bronx to the Erie large canal traffic. The city has appropriated \$1,150,000 toward that improvement."

Mayor Mitchell was a guest of President Van Buren at the White House. It was Mr. Mitchell's second visit to the White House since his election, he having attended the first Cabinet dinner in December.

It is understood that the political situation in New York was discussed and that the outlook for the election of a Democrat as Governor of New York was gone into.

"We are about ready," the Mayor continued, "to advertise for contracts for the construction of these tubes. They are to be completed in three and one-half years. If this Coenties Reef removal is allowed to wait another year the construction of the subway and the extension of the tunnel at that point where excavation would be a great menace to the tubes.

"The \$500,000 we now ask will protect the tubes and the most important of them under the most favorable conditions of Diamond Reef."

Mayor Mitchell said that New York had not received a fair share of river and harbor appropriations in the past. He made the following statement in support of this assertion:

"Comparing imports and exports for 1913 we find they were \$4,750,000,000 for the nation. For New York they were \$2,424,000,000. For New York city they were \$1,966,000,000. New York's imports and exports were 46 per cent of those of the nation and 42 per cent of those of the Atlantic seaboard.

"Appropriations for rivers and harbors amounted to \$27,000,000 up to 1911, of which New York State received \$11,000,000. Therefore New York State got only 6.2-3 per cent of the total appropriation for the nation. That forty-one millions includes the Hudson Channel and the New York lake ports. For New York city alone the total river and harbor improvements aggregated about 2 per cent of the total.

prevent private companies obtaining a monopoly of them.

"Yes, sir," replied Mayor Mitchell, without the slightest hesitation. "Broadly speaking, it is the city's policy to acquire its waterfront, to own and control it, and either operate it itself or secure its operation under such strict municipal control as to leave no room for monopoly or discrimination in favor of services."

"That," interjected Chairman Sparkman, "is an important point with this committee, so as to make sure that when the Government develops a harbor private companies do not obtain a monopoly in the matter of charges."

In answer to a question, Mayor Mitchell said: "New York city now owns or controls more than 50 per cent of its waterfront. Representative Bland asked him to state his attitude toward leasing waterfront facilities to private persons.

"We are protecting the city at every point," the Mayor replied, "against losing control of its waterfront facilities, and we are not in the least disposed to give the Dock Commissioner and Sinking Fund Commissioner strict control. All the leases made within the last four years have contained a clause giving such control. The old leases made some years ago did not give such control."

"To-day the policy is to acquire the control of these facilities as rapidly as possible. Some of these unretreated leases have twenty or thirty years to run."

"Meanwhile," inquired Mr. Small, "you are without power to take them over?"

"Except by condemnation of the leasehold," answered the Mayor.

"That contemplated?" asked Mr. Small.

"It is not contemplated immediately," said the Mayor, "because it would involve a capital expenditure that the city is not ready to make at this time."

Mr. Mitchell referred to the proposal to open the Harlem kills to a depth of eighteen feet, which is part of the project of Col. Black.

"That," said the Mayor, "would give direct connection between the East River and the entire Bronx waterfront and with the North River by way of the Harlem River and the ship canal."

"With the opening of the Erie Canal there will be an enormous increase in barge traffic, as a result of which it will be absolutely necessary to have that connection from the Hudson to the East River to provide a safe and short connection."

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LAMBE'S RADIUM PLAN AIDED IN THE HOUSE

Proposed Legislation Is Referred to Committee Favorable to Conservation.

VOTE STANDS 188 TO 119

Hearings Will Be Held on Question of Federal Control of the Output.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Conservation by the Government of radium bearing ore in the United States received its first victory in Congress today.

By a vote of 188 to 119 the House decided that the legislation proposed for the withdrawal of all "radium mines" from public lands should be considered by the Committee on Mines and not by the Public Lands Committee.

Two radium bills were introduced yesterday, one by Representative Foster of Illinois, chairman of the Mines Committee, and the other by Chairman Scott Ferris of the Public Lands Committee.

It is known by the members of the House that the Mines Committee favors the withdrawal of all lands containing radium bearing mineral, while the other committee will fight for private exploitation.

Radium conservation hearings will be conducted next week by the Committee on Mines. Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore and Dr. Robert Abbe of New York, two of the country's leading cancer experts, Secretary of Interior Lane, who first advocated radium conservation; the entire Colorado Congressional delegation and other persons will appear to testify.

There is a decided movement in Congress in favor of withdrawing all of Colorado fields which contain radium deposits.

The action of the House today is considered as indicative of the future attitude of Congress on this subject.

DENIES RADIUM CURES

Dr. Russell Deplores "False Hope for Sufferers."

Dr. Worthington Seaton Russell, expert in the use of radium in cancer research and chief of the X-ray department of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, writes in the current issue of the Scientific American that he has seen nothing after repeated visits to the European centres where radium is used to prove that radium is a specific remedy for cancer.

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"To label the King of England is no more heinous a crime than to label a London streetsweeper or a field laborer of Devon in the eyes of an American court."

This was the burden of a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday confirming the action of Judge Noyes in admitting Edward F. Mylius to this country on a writ of habeas corpus over the protests of the Immigration authorities, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the United States District Attorney here.

Mylius was convicted in England of libelling King George in an article in the Liberator in which the King was pictured as having contracted a morganatic marriage with the daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour. Mylius served twelve months in prison and then came to this country, but was held up by the Immigration authorities on the ground of moral turpitude.

Probably Will Not Appeal.

Assistant United States District Attorney John N. Boyle says that he will probably make no appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the decision, which was written by Judge Cox, holds that libel cannot be considered a crime involving moral turpitude.

THE OLDEST AND THE STRONGEST

The first policy written in this country guaranteeing the payment of a mortgage was issued by this company in 1892.

Since that time we have guaranteed \$800,000,000 of first mortgages, of which \$285,000,000 have been paid off and \$335,000,000 are still outstanding. On all this vast amount no investor has ever waited for his interest or lost a dollar of his principal.

We have the Guaranteed First Mortgage Security in such form that you can invest any amount from \$200 up. Interest 4 1/2%. No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOYD MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO. Capital & Surplus, \$9,000,000. 176 Broadway, N. Y. 178 Nassau St., N. Y. 350 Fulton St., N. Y. 2d office.

KING'S LIBELLER WINS RIGHT TO STAY HERE

Court Holds It No More Serious to Attack George V. Than Street Sweeper.

MYLIUS NOW IN CANADA

Decision of U. S. Court of Appeals May Cause Return to This Country.

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TEACHERS HAVE BOY ARRESTED IN SCHOOL

Stuyvesant High School Pupil Said to Have Punched Vice-Principal.

STUDENTS MAY STRIKE

Say Comrade Got 'Third Degree' for Smoking in Front of Building.

The door of Vice-Principal Walter E. Foster's office on the second floor of the Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth street and Irving place, was burst open about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and out came George Harder, the seventeen-year-old son of Julius F. Harder, well known architect of Bay Ridge, L. I. Clad behind him ran Mr. Foster and Harry T. Knox, a teacher of drawing. Pupils who saw the trio said that the two men had hands to the jaws. Young Harder went to the room where he had his desk.

A little later a policeman from the East Twenty-second street station arrived at the school and on complaint of Dr. Foster arrested Harder in a charge of disorderly conduct. He at once notified his father, who went to the Essex Market court in time to ask for an adjournment of the case until Thursday afternoon. Magistrate Harris paroled the prisoner in the custody of his father.

None of the principals in the case would talk about it last night, but friends of young Harder said that he got into trouble because he smoked a cigarette in front of the school in violation of a rule laid down last May. At that time the pupils struck because they considered the food in the school lunch room poor and also because they were not allowed to go out at the luncheon period. Pupils say that Mr. Knox ordered Harder to throw away the cigarette and move on. He moved on and, his friends say, Mr. Knox followed him and repeated the order. This time he threw away the cigarette.

That was the end of the matter, but Mr. Harder was summoned before Dr. Foster on complaint of Mr. Knox and put through what the pupils term the "third degree." He said that he demanded to be allowed to go and that when he was refused he used his fists and fought his way out of the room.

As a result of this trouble another strike is likely if the charges against Harder is pressed. Members of school societies to which he belongs said that if he wasn't reinstated and restored to full privileges they would organize a strike and refuse to attend the sessions until he was.

Mr. Harder said he will engage a lawyer to appear for him on Thursday. Mr. Foster refused to make any statement.

BANK GUARANTEE BILL PROBABLY WILL PASS

Majority in Congress Favors It and Democrats Will Withdraw Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency will soon report a bill providing a plan for guaranteeing deposits held in banks in the new Federal reserve system. Like action will be taken by the corresponding committee in the House.

Indications are that a bank deposit guaranty bill enacted at this session. A majority in the Senate, including Nelson of Minnesota, a Republican, favors the plan.

The guaranty plan in the Glass-Steagall bill was eliminated in conference. It provided that after the Federal reserve banks had paid 6 per cent on their stock and created a surplus, a fund should be established to guarantee depositors. A modification of this plan will be proposed in the bill soon to be reported.

It has been represented that in States where laws guarantee deposits in State institutions, the result is disadvantageous to national banks. For this reason there is sentiment among many national banks to oppose the Federal guaranty plan.

William J. Bryan made guaranty deposits a leading issue in his campaign against William H. Taft in 1908. He has since been influential among the Democrats in Congress have tried to smother the bank guaranty bill, but they find that the majority favors it and will not place further obstacles in the way of the measure.

RAILROAD LOSES FARE CASE.

Can't Collect If Price of Ticket Is Too Small, Court Holds.

The first decision in this case involving the right of the purchaser of a railroad ticket who is sued by the railroad company on the ground that the agent collected a price less than the legal rate of fare and the purchaser is asked to pay the difference was handed down yesterday by Municipal Court Justice P. De Witt Wells in the Ninth District in an action brought by the New York Central railroad company against a passenger. The court holds that a passenger is not compelled by law to pay the difference. The decision affects many claims made by railroad companies against passengers, who usually pay the amount demanded rather than the cost of defending a suit.

"The incidental pleasures of American travel and the absurdities of the law in some of its workings are shown in this action for \$2," says Justice Wells. "The defendant purchased from the agent of the New York Central railroad at Rochester a round trip ticket to California, which included a back to back passenger. The ticket cost \$10.43. "When he returned the agent wrote him that in giving the price for the ticket he had made a mistake and should be charged \$13 more. The defendant, presumably feeling that the agent would lose this sum from his own pocket, sent him \$13.25, a \$29.68 proceeding. "The agent also wrote that he had made a mistake of \$4 for berth and meals on the lake steamer from the Canadian Pacific Railroad. This the defendant refused to pay and to recover this \$4 this action is brought. The New York Central, by its attorneys contends that under the interstate commerce act it is entitled to recover this \$2. The court is somewhat at a loss to understand how the interstate commerce act can fix the price of meals on Canadian steamers. "The court said that Thomas B. Brennan, who is the defendant's attorney, spent a great deal of time in preparing briefs and in the trial of this action, for which the defendant must already have incurred expense, so it would probably have been better to have paid the \$2 in the first place."

Telephone Co. to Report Jan. 22.

Motor Coats

Made by Henry Heath—London's most exclusive coat maker—especially for Knox. The stuff in them is in keeping with zero weather and icy winds.

Warmth-without-weight coats that will help to re-discover the joys of motoring in midwinter days—Tweeds and Fleeces. Balmacaans of Irish Frieze.

Fur Lined Coats

Coats lined with Mink, blended Muskrat and Alaska Seal. Collars of natural Otter, unplucked Beaver or Persian Lamb.

Coats of Labrador Beaver with quilted satin lining.

KNOX

452 Fifth Ave. 161 Broadway (KNOX Young Men's Hats)

ASKS \$25,000 FROM PERSIA.

Fifth Ave. Merchant Thrown Into Mad Dungeon for Night.

John C. Uhlraub, rug merchant at 114 Fifth avenue, has filed a claim for \$25,000 damages against Persia because of his arrest and ill treatment at the little town of Kabrizak a month ago. The State Department has called for a report from the American Consul in Teheran, Minister to Persia.

Mr. Uhlraub told about his experience at his office yesterday.

"When I entered Kabrizak I had with me only my suitcase. I had a revolver, but it was in my baggage. Suddenly from the roadside came a band of thirty men, fifteen of them with rifles. At first we thought we were being held up by bandits, but the dress of some of them was too good for that.

"They forced us to dismount and searched us. Because we were nearly broke I gave them my watch, my gold and money, only letters of credit which they could not use. They took a \$300 scarfpin I wore and searched us to the point of personal indignity. They said they were looking for weapons. I had a revolver, but it was in my baggage.

"The leaders warned us not to attempt to escape or we would be shot dead. The speech was all in Persian and Turkish. I speak Turkish and had no difficulty to understand them.

"Mr. Chasseaud and myself were thrust into a mud wagon with a wet floor. It is a mud wagon and we were kept there all night without any thing to eat or even a drink of water in bitter cold and darkness. In the morning Mr. Chasseaud bribed one of the men to speak Turkish. The British Ambassador in Teheran, Oh, yes, there are a few telephones in Persia, an installation of the Russians.

"The British Ambassador immediately secured our release. All of our captors were caught, I am told, and I heard that they were informed that they would each receive a hundred lashes as a preliminary punishment.

"We tried to find out what was back of our seizure. Some said that we were taken to the mud wagon and we were never allowed to discover the cause. When Mr. Uhlraub and his superintendent were released they were almost in physical collapse. Lack of food and water, the cold and mud of the Persian dungeon proved too much for them. The merchant says that he lost many pounds and is only now getting his health back.

TWO CARS HIT DETECTIVE.

One Throws Him to Other Track Under Wheels of Second.

Giro Session, a detective, 40 years old, of 572 Fifth street, Brooklyn, was hit by a northbound car on lower Broadway near Bode street early last night when he was crossing the street. He was taken to the House of Relief suffering from a fractured shoulderblade, broken ribs and dislocation of the left arm. He will recover.

Wilson on His Return Outlines His Message

Will Reassure Business Besides Recommending Anti-Trust Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Wilson returned to the White House this morning after a vacation of three weeks at Pass Christian, Miss. He reached the White House at 7:30 o'clock and rode to the Executive Mansion for breakfast.

At 11 o'clock he met his Cabinet and shook hands warmly with each member. Each expressed the opinion that Mr. Wilson appeared to be in the best of health at any other time since his inauguration.

The President disclosed at the Cabinet meeting the general character of his anti-trust message, to be delivered to Congress next week. He will not close his mind upon all the questions to be embodied in it for several days, for he intends to go over the document in detail with Attorney-General McKeogh, and also to discuss the anti-trust situation with Representative Clayton, chairman and members of the House Judiciary Committee, who will call upon him tomorrow.

Mr. Wilson's coming address probably will devote as much attention to reassuring the business world and expressing his approval of the praiseworthy attitude which he considers has been manifested by recent developments as to the need which he sees for anti-trust legislation.

It is said that the President will make specific mention of the voluntary agreements reached by the New Haven road and the Bell telephone system for their reorganization.

It is practically certain that the President will ask Congress to enact three specific measures—one to prohibit interlocking directorates; another to amplify the provisions of the Sherman law making officials of corporations personally responsible for establishing combinations in restraint of trade and to provide for the criminal punishment of officials so convicted; and the third, to define a monopoly in terms clearer than that embodied in the present law so as to remove the "reasonable" area of doubt, which was recognized in the Supreme Court's decision dissolving the tobacco trust.

TO SETTLE VAN NESS SUIT OUT OF COURT

Stepdaughter and Nieces to Get \$25,000 Each. Rest Goes to Widow.

The contest over the estate of Cornelius H. Van Ness, who died at \$69,000, which threatened to be one of the most bitterly contested suits in recent years, with United States Senator O'Gorman at the head of an array of legal talent for the defense, will be settled without a trial, if an agreement submitted to Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum when the trial was resumed yesterday is approved by the court.

The plan of compromise was explained by Wallace MacFarlane, formerly United States Attorney, who is trial counsel for the plaintiff, Mrs. M. H. Pierce and Mrs. Harriet B. Morse. He said that Mrs. Alice Van Ness Parsons, who was out of it in the will set aside by Surrogate Adams, would receive \$25,000, the sum named in the original will. Her attorney would get \$5,000 and that the plaintiffs had agreed to accept \$25,000 each, while their attorneys would get a fee of \$19,000.

Mrs. Van Ness will be left in possession of the rest of the estate, which, including the gifts made by Van Ness to her and her friends, amounts to over \$60,000.

Mr. MacFarlane said that the parties to the litigation realized that unless some agreement was reached the suit would be pending for years before a decision could be reached and in the hands of the property would be tied up in the hands of a receiver.

Justice Greenbaum said he would approve the plan if it was found that all the parties had been fairly treated in the compromise.

Cornelius H. Van Ness was married to Mrs. Harriet B. Morse. His first wife was Mrs. Deborah Van Ness, who died in 1850. She recently sued his estate for \$26,400 back salary, but lost. Van Ness's second wife was Mrs. Emma Burr Van Ness. She died in 1880. Her estate was valued at \$100,000. The estate was left to her husband for life, with the understanding that the property was to go to her nieces, Mrs. Harriet B. Morse and Mrs. Harriet B. Morse married Miss Alice Wood, 28 years old, who fell from a bicycle in front of his residence.

Mrs. Van Ness died it was found that he had given part of his property to his wife and her friends and relatives before his death, and that his will left her the bulk of the estate. He had revoked a codicil to the will which gave \$25,000 to Mrs. Alice Van Ness Parsons, daughter of Van Ness's first wife. Mrs. Parsons filed a bill against the Surrogate's Court, Surrogate Fowler set aside the will. The widow did not testify in the contest.

'EXAMS' CHANGE ARMOUR'S PLAN

Yale Freshman Can't Unveil Grandfather's Portrait in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Philip D. Armour, 84, a student at Yale, will not unveil the portrait of his grandfather in the Farmer's Hall of Fame at Illinois University on January 29, as had been planned.

The fact that he is a freshman at Yale is the reason. The dean of that institution compared the date of the unveiling and the date of the freshman "exams," and when he found they would conflict he vetoed the plan.

Miss Lolita Armour, a cousin of Philip D. Armour, and a daughter of J. Ogden Armour, will do the unveiling.

Lynched After Prayer and Hymn.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 13.—Louis Peek and Willie Jones, negroes, were lynched here early today for an attack on Captain Thomas, a white planter. They were permitted to pray and sing a hymn.

WIFE GONE; SUES FOR \$50,000.

Broker Accuses Realty Man of Leaving Away Young Wife.

Richard Darling, president of W. A. Darling & Son, whose uncle, Herman Darling, is a well known mortgage broker, was used in the Supreme Court yesterday for \$50,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Katherine Lyall Shaw by Robert M. Shaw, banker and broker at 29 Broad street.

Shaw alleges that he was married on March 15 last to Katherine Lyall, 18 years old, and that he lived happily with her until December 21, when Darling induced an influence over Mrs. Shaw by means of a large sum of money, which he gained by means of the result of which she left her home in Morristown.

Dr. Russell tells of reports made by Mrs. Wickham and Deaguis of the Paris Laboratory to the effect that radium has only a local and palliative effect, although in certain cases of cancer a state of apoplexy has remained for several years.

The broad advice of radium is used after operation for cancer. Dr. Russell says there is no warrant for saying radium is a cure for malignant tumors.

Is it justifiable to record and report such cases as cures? Decidedly no. A case cannot be said to be cured of cancer until five years have elapsed without a relapse. We are not testing many methods of treatment at the Skin and Cancer Hospital, but while we are getting interesting and encouraging results from some, we would not be dealing honestly with our patients nor with those who look to us for our opinions if we made more positive statements for some time to come.

"The effect of radium cannot be correctly judged unless comparatively large amounts of high radioactivity are employed and unless the proper technique is used. The employment of a radium salt with low activity, although it may be large, will not produce results. It is said that one surgeon who was using a considerable quantity of a radium preparation without result had it tested by a reliable expert, and was told there was no trace of radium whatever in the material."

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CALAMITY STALKS WITH PROSPERITY IN HOUSE